ELECTION OF 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT: ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF-ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: REUBEN E. FENTON, OF NEW YORK.

Sallien to the decision of the Union Remuldican National Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 20th day of May next.

"This Government is a Republic where the Will of the People is the Law of the U. S. GRANT.

> OUR STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR: GEN. R. K. SCOTT.

FOR LIEUT, COVERNOR: HON. LEMUEL BOOZER. FOR ADJT. & INSP. GENERAL:

F. J. MOSES, Jr. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: F. L. CARDOZA.

FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL: Dr. J. L. NEAGLE.

FOR TREASURER: N. G. PARKER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOR SUPT. OF EDUCATION: J. K. JHLLSON.

FOR CONGRESSMENT: 3. F. Whittemore. First District. C. Bowen. Second " Third " S. Corley. Fourth " J. H. Goss. J. P. M. Epping, At large Lins Dixon,

SELECATES TO CHICAGO CONVENTION .

First District.

Third District.

Fourth District.

B. F. Whittemore,) F. J. Moses, Jr., H. E. Hayne.

F. A. Sawyer, Capt. Smalls, Second District.

J. H. Jenks, 3. O. Duncan, . M. Wilder,

W. B. Nash,

Vim. E. Rose, V. J. P. Owens,

S. Brown,

Wilson Cook, Alternates.

TOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Charleston County:

SENATE, R. H. CAIN. D. T. COREIN,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, R. C. DeLarge, A. J. Ransier, W. H. W. Gray, R. Thomlinson, B. A. Bosemon, George Lee, J. II. Jenks. B. F. Jackson, Wm. McKinlay, F. J. Modes, Jr., J. B. Dennis, W. J. Brodie, J. B. Wright, A. Smith, Wm. Jervey, S. Johnson,

THE ADULTERATION OF WOMAN.-A spicy correspondent of the Louisville Courier relates the matrimonial experince of one "Verdant Green," a friend

Edward Mickey.

Verdant had lived an unsophisticated life until he had reached the ripe age of thenty-one. About that time a neighor of V's fither employed a governess from New York. V met her at a picme, and as she was the first haly be ever not that could make him leel at ease in or society, he fell violently in love with to all this bashfulness, under the skilthe tatelage of the governess, wore raphely away, and ere long be had consented to become her bridgeroom. The health party stopped at a Cincinnati hothe and offer many a weary hour the most momentous moment in a man's whole life arrived for Verdani. On two chairs was piled a pyramid of skirts, etc., and on the table near the head of the her the assenished eye of Verdant beheld a sight which freze his blood with in our. These were false calves, false Line, take pulpitators and false hair. In tembler of water was a full set of also teeth, from another a glass eye good at the bewildered bridegroom. How long he stood, Verdant knoweth a bot after a while a hollow and same voice from under the hed clothes sed him thus:

Why don't you come to bed, dear?" "So I would, but, by heavens, I don't know whether to get into bed or on the | the old one. table."

PON'T MARRY .- For the benefit of affering Democratic humanity, we proasr that the colored ladies throughout he country shall draw up and sign a dedge that under no circumstaces will by marry a Democrat. As soon as his is accomplished, the harrowing fear but new descriets the souls of the Demand they will we no other argument to advance must the recognition of equal politi-

When a Democrat has exand ared all his other arguments against litical equality, he always yells out. pald you have me to marry a nigger?" the colored girls, then, will all prom-Lever to marry a Democrat, we will who more of this cry, and there will the thing less to talk about during next postical campaign .- New Ors. Republican.

CHARLESTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

SALMAGUNDI.

Il. oh ho! What shall we write about? Our head and hands are all full. The wide, wide world is heaving and surging around us with the pulsations of a vigorous and acfive life, and everybody and everything seems to be going it on the double-quick in pursuit of some unattained, and perchance unattainable object in the dim if not distant future. The battle of life waxes warm, and he that wins must wear the heavy harness and wield the ponderous blade in the thick-

Young America handhe inside track, and old fogyism is distanced on the first round. The reign of blood and birth and caste is now numbered among the things that were, and brains and muscle are the only legiti-

mate heirs to the vacant throne. The world moves, and Jupiter, Mars nor the Mercury can't stop it. We have lately passed through a revolution, and revolution means change. The late war has not left things exactly as it found them, and the ante-war States of this country can never be reestablished, however much some pecple may desire it. Jefferson said that a revolution was necessary every twenty years. War has its blessings, and necessary evils sometimes do good. The amputation of a limb is painful, but it sometimes saves the life of the patient. Bitter medicines are often the most effective, and in order to cure it is sometimes necessary to aggravate the disease. The fruits of war are not always manifest on the return of peace. The roll of the sea that follows the track of the tempest is almost as dangerous to the ship as the violence of the storm. But our craft is safe-the banner of the stars-the flag of the free, still flutters at the masthead, and freighted, as we are, with the dearest interests of humanity, we will outride the storm and reach the port in safety.

The din of arms is over, and the sulphurous canopy has been litted from the last bloody field. The cause of humanity triumphed, but the war of ideas and principles still prevails. The arena has been changed from the battlefield to the bustings. | those portions of our country which have The pen is mightier than the sword and ink instead of blood is now being shed. The marshaled hosts of freedom will soon meet at the ballot box, and the contest will not long be doubtful, and the principles which the war established will be sustained at the polls. To your tents, oh Israel! Your country needs your services. Heed the cr; and come to the rescue. To the front, every man of you, and victory shall be yours. The eyes of the nation are upon you, and the country expects every man to do his duty. Trust in God and keep your powder dry.

THOSE INFERNAL RADICALS. One of the sublimest sights that we can conceive of, is a squad of whiskey scented F. F. of S. C., seated around a groggery s ore at the midnight hour bewailing the condition of the starving people of this State the victimf of Radical tyrany, when perhaps their own families at home have had to go to bed at dark to sleep off the hunger and do not know where food is to come from to

supply the demands of the starving little

We publish this week on our first page, a speech made in the Constitutional Convention, by D. H. Chamberlain, Esq., delegate from Berkely, on the ordinance invalidating what was known as "negro bonds." We think the argument conclusive, and the speech worthy of admiration, alike for its force, diction and logic. Mr. Chamberlain is the candidate of the Republicans for Attorney General, and will do credit to any position to which the suffrages of his fellowcitizens may assign him.

STAND BY YOUR STATE TICKET. Let every vote be east on the 14th, 15th 16th, and help make such a majority as no State tiel t ever had in South Carolina. We have the best men, the best cause, and, if we will but do our duty on those days, we will send such a voice to the loyal people of this country as will tell them that South Carolina is with the party of progress, of Lib-

erty, of Justice and of Law. Now is the time, go to work and let the lines be advanced, bring honesty to the front and send knavery to the rear; make the men who are striving to use you, to get control of the lowers and fisher as they term the offices of this State, take back seats and let all shout "Get thee behind me Safan!" we are for Scott and our new Constitution.

Under what Constitution do the men who lately met in Columbia, find the office of Supt. of Education? Not the new one, as they do not recognize that! No, it must be

MASS MEETING.

Liberty Hall was crowded on Wednesday evening by the loyal men of Charleston, to listen to able speeches from Gen. Scott, Gen Gurney, Hon. John B. Mushington, W. J Whipper and others; after singing "Our flag is there" the audience dispersed.

VOTERS of South Carolina your time has come to vindicate your manhood and to do your duty to your children, your country and yourselves, will you do it. Let Thursday night answer we hear.

See that your tickets have the name of Gen. R. K. Scott upon them, the next Governor of South Carolina.

REMEMBER to go to the polls next week and vote for your Constitution and your State officers, let no man forget his duty on the 14th 15th and 16th.

THE ELECTION.

The most important issue which has been presented to the people of South Carolina for the whole period of her existence as a State, is to be tried on the 14th 15th and 16th days of the present month. Her people will be called on to say at the ballot-box whether they accept in good faith the logical results of the late war. Thay are now to say whether they were honest in taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and mean to abide by the promise so sacredly and solemnly made then, or whether they took that oath with the mental reservation to keep so much of it as should be agreeable to those ideas of the nature of the United States Government which produced the war and which the war was supposed to have exploded. They are now to say that the surrender meant a surrender of the theory of State Severeignty taught by Southern politicians before the war: that the surrender meant an acquiescence in the doctrine that the United States are a nation whose sovereignty is in the national government, and not divided among thirty seven different local governments: or they are now to say that they cling still to the theories of Mr. Calhoun, and that no point which was supposed to be settled by the war, has really been decided.

They are to say whether they will adopt and ratify a Constitution which is based on the doctrine of the equality of all men in political rights and thus secure for the State an organic law which shall be in consonance with the principles of the declaration of independence, or whether they will reject this Constitution and allow the State to remain for an indefinite period under mili-

One of these alternatives must be accepted, should the constitution fail of ratification, should this people be blind enough to their own interests to reject a constitution against the justice and equity of which no valid objection can prevail, a constitution which secures all to the citizens which any reasonable man can, in the right of past events, expect the common sence of the Congress of the United States, the common sense of the great majority of the people of been untainted with the guilt of rebellion, will say that no rule but military rule is adapted to the state of things thus shown to exist in the State; and the national authorities will say and ordain that this people may wait still longer for restoration to their practical relations to the Union, wait indeed, till returning reason and clearer sight will enable them to know their true interests, and the just and reasonable demands of the country are complied with.

This is the issue. A government by our selves, for ourselves, with every local interest guarded, with every national right and legitimate State right secured, or a government by the national arms, in which the will of one man is the law, and the life and property of all men at the disposal of military Let no man cherish the hope that the Na-

tional Legislature, or the people who are behind the Legislature will waive one jot or tittle of the system of safeguards to reconstruction which has been adopted. Even granting, what is very unlikely to happen, namely, the election of a President and Congress who are opposed to the present system of reconstruction, that Congress will never undo what has been done. No Congress will take from the blacks the right to use the ballot. No Congress will restore to these States, prior to their admission within the pale of the privileges of full national relations, the right to regulate suffrage. The Congress of tue United States unquestionably had the right to carry on the war for the preservation of the life of the nation, a right inherant in the very nature of government itself, a right not requiring to be written in charter or statute, but one of which the nation could by no means dispossess itself. If they had the right to strike the terrible blows which crushed the rebellion, if they had the right to declare void and of no effect the so-called State Governments set up by rebellions hands in the South, then they clearly have the right to dictate and decide on what principles new and valid state governmedts can be formed, the right to prescribe such rules and regulations as shall make the national victory effective and complete. No constitutional power was necesessary to defend the nation; no constitutional provision is necessary to save from future dangers. The nation lives; therefore it has a right to live. It has a right to live; therefore it has a right to take such steps as are in the wisdom of the Congress of the nation thought necessary to preserve its life.

Away then with all quibbles and sophistries about the Constitutional regularity of the Reconstruction measures. The source of the power of Congress is higher than the Constitution. It is in the right of national existence.

Give up bootless opposition and factious twaddle about oppression. Go and vote for the new Constitution, and preserve a record of the day of your vote, that your children may know when you contributed to the consummation of that work which shall redound more to the fair fame of South Carclina than any event in her history.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." To the voters then, throughout the State, it is only necessary to say, "be active, vigilant and brave," in the approaching campaign, do your whole duty, watch the enemy, stop your ears to their influences, keep your eyes on the Republican cause, and .cast your votes for the Constitution and the Republican ticket. Colored men thin of this and vote right.

"Our cause must be intrusted to, and conducted by, its own undoubted friends, those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work, who do care for the resu't.' A. LINCOLN.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTA-TION IS TYBANNY.

Hon. A. Burt complains that the new Constitution provides that the persons who own the property of the State shall pay all the taxes, and those who own no property shall have all the votes: in other words that the tax payers are disfranchised and the non-tax

payers are enfranchised. Now, what are the facts? The new Constitution disfranchises the same classes as are disfranchised by the Reconstruction acts and no more. The number of disfranchised persons in the State, who were formerly entitled to the right to vote and to hold effice, can by no possibility exceed 3,000, and probably falls short of that figure. There are at least nine tenths of all the white men in the State on whom no disqualification has been placed either by the acts of Congress or by the new Constitution. The disfranchisement is the result of political crime. The parties affected by it are those who would certainly be liable to be tried for their treason, had not the magnanimity of the National Government waived its clear prerogatives. They hold their property [which was justly forfeited to the injured nation] and they are protected in their personal rights. Their palitical rights alone have been taken away temporarily They have been allowed to print and talk in the spirit of treason, not merely during hostilities, but since they laid down arms and said they "accepted the situation." Now, it has never heretofore been thought

insonsistent with the maxim at the head of this article, that the inmates of mad houses, jails and penitentiaries should be excluded from the right of suffrage. The convicts and unfortunates who dwell in those institutions do not elect their own representatives, but since the community has been obliged to assume their guardianship and support, the community represents their interests in representing its own. So in this case these disfranchised parties have by their own action been shown to be not only unsafe guardians of the public inferests, unfaithful representatives of the will of the people, but unfit even to be charged with their own interests. The community at large will represent them, and will dispense with their services as voters, or as public officers, till such time as they shall have abandoned the pernicious doctrines which have brought ruin not only to themselves but to the whole body politic. They will be required to pay that proportion of the taxes which is commensurate with their property, and should be very that ful if a loyal government is satisfied with a tithe of that which disloyal traitors have been allowed by that government to retain.

But is it a fact that the whole property of the State is held by those who are disfranchised? If so, it shows to what a state of things these wise men had brought the people of South Carolina. Three thousand property holders, seven hundred thousand paupers! Is that the result of the system of society and labor you have heard vaunted so much? If so, "tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon." If that had been believed by the Congress of the United States, if they had supposed that the wealth of South Carolina had been exclusively in the hands of those who had turned traitors to the Government, what reasonable man could have blamed them if they had passed a sweeping act, declaring the forfeiture of every particle of that property? Confess that all the wealth of the State is in the hands of the enemies of the Government; then reflect that that property still remains in its original owners hands and say if you should not forever hereafter hold your peace, except when you open your mouth in repentant gratitude for the

sparing mercy of a magnanimous nation. But such is not the fact. The crimes of slavery and the administration of a slave holding oligarchy do not show so black a record as this. The wealth of this State is not wholly in disloyal hands; and the disfranchised will not by any means pay the bulk of the taxes. Yet so far as they will pay them they do no more than it is right and just that they should pay; and the loyal people will see that that the disloyal and disfranchised are represented in such a way that even they shall not be the subject of tyranny, however much they have sinned against the weal of the State in the past, however persistently they obstruct the right in the present.

EX-GOV. PERRY AND MR. A. BURT.

We hope the Republican party of the United States will, after the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, an event of which there is now no doubt, confer some reward on those who have served its cause so well as Ex-Provincial Governor Perry, Hon. A. Burt, and others of that ilk. It has become the rule in American politics that "to the victors belong the spoils," and to him who has most largely contributed to the victory, justice requires that the largest reward should be given, provided it is consistent with the true interests of the country. While, therefore, we would not assert that B. F. Perry will be surely entitled to the first prize under Gen. Grant's administration, since the consideration of the public good will form a chief element in the bestowal of patronage under his rule, yet we gratefully recognize Ex-Governor Perry's earnest efforts in our cause, and regret that his limited capacity should stand in the way of his more efficient aid.

It may seem improper to some of our Republican friends to thank thus publicly one who is reckoned a prominent opponent of our party opinions and party policy. But we do not desire to be narrow or illiberal in our views, and are willing to admit that good things can come out of Nazareth. Though it is perhaps certain that Mr. Perry as one of the instigators of the late Convention at Columbia, did not intend to help the Republican cause, we feel sure that his effort

is worth to us at least two thousand votes; and if Mr. Burt, with his sententious and polished rhetoric would consent to repeat in our principal towns his views of State and National policy, he should not only receive our thanks but those of a large majority of

the Republican party of the Country. We regret exceedingly that Mr. Perry and Mr. Burt could not have been sent to Connecticut as Campaign Speakers. Their very clear and satisfactory views of the true condition of the States of the South since the war, their thorough appreciation of the logical results of the revolution, and the amiable and tractable spirit in which they "accept the situation," with their willingness to give to the negro a "qualified suffrage," their self-abnegation, their modesty, their love of the constitution, (as they understand it) might have satisfied the voters of that perverse community, what the actual state of political sentiment really is, among the intelligent effete aristocracy of this ancient commonwealth at least it would harmonize with the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby's views of sound policy. But such is the obliquity of vision of the Republican party, that in their perverseness of heart they would be confirmed in their notions. They would even think that Messrs Perry and Bart were in their proper persons the best possible evidence in favor of retaining all test eaths, all disfranchising clauses in constitutions, all penal provisions for disloyalty. And, with that perversity of heart which Messrs Perry and Burt believe to permeate the Republican party, they would have changed the majority in Connecticut from the Democratic to the Republican

We regret that we are unable to give our special attention to various other members of the late Convention, as they all deserve well of us. They are men for whom we have always entertained the highest personal regard; we now tender them our political gratitude.

THE DEAD PAST.

Solomon says the fashions of this world passeth away. The Israelites, after they had fled from Egyptian bondage, when hard times pressed them in the wilderness, longed for the fiesh-pots of Egypt. Lot's wife looked back as she was escaping from the burning plains of Sodom. Many at the present day are prone to look back and linger around the grave of some dead idolsome cherished child of memory-some blighted Eden of other days.

Among other things which met an untimely end in the late rebellion, is ostracism for opinions sake. A man can now be respected in South Carolina, and choose his own side in politics. Though some feeble attempts from the force of habit, may still be made to apply the political thumb-screw, and iron bedstead, yet it will fail most signally. Bowie was killed by his own knife, and the man who invented the guillotine lost his own head by it, and let the would-be tyrants of the present day profit by their example. The effort to make the word "Radical" synonimous with rogue, rascal and renegade, will not be altogether as successful in the present as in the past. The blows of proscription for opinions sake will rebound fearfully upon the heads of those who may strive to inflict them. The public mind and conscience and faith have heen emancipated, and a man can now read, judge and act for himself without the fear of mobs, dark lanterns or vigilance committees. Political monopolies lie in dust and ashes among the wreck and ruin of the dead and buried past, and can never be Avived. The star-chamber is abolished, and the secessionists, the Democrats and the Devil, with all their powers combined, can never bring it up from the deep, dark grave to which the unfettered will of a free people has consigned it forever.

The country is redeemed, and the manhood of humanity is asserted and vindicated. We can now sit under our own politis cal vine and fig tree, and no one dare to hinder, molest or make us afraid. The success of no political party, be it Whig, Democrat, Copperhead or Republican, can ever resurect the dead past, or bring back the ante bellum ssatum of South Carolina. It has gone and gone forever, glimmering through the dream of things that were. Richard offered hi kingdom for a horse, but a vote now is worth more than a horse as the bone and sinew can walk so the polls especially on the eve of an election, the opinions of the Mercury and the Police Gazette to the contrary notwithstanding, par nobile fratum. Shakespeare fallacy is exploded—the civilization of the age, and the march of mind have wiped out the footprints it left on the sands of time. There is something in a name, and a rose, by any other name, would not smell so sweet, especially on the eve of an election. Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, and the cohorts of freedom are marching on to victory by the music of the spheres, set to the tune of "Rally round the flag boys. We want something grand, gloomy and peculiar, especially on the eve of an election, and we are going to have it, so mote it be.

Already your leaders have driven away all capital and credit from the South, and while they draw eleven dollars a day, thousands among you are thrown out of employment, and starve, simply, for want of work

"As the natural consequence, we find their industry paralyzed, their credit destroyed. confidence gone, property worthless, hostile feeling engendered between races, and political chaos, reigning in the place of order and security."-Extract from Mr. W. D. Kellys speech in the condition of the South.

It is proper that I should admit that something of this depression is due to the resistance leading men of the South present to her constitutional restoration to the Union and the hostility the baser sort of her people exhibit toward northern settlers.

CORRESPONDENC

DARLINGTON, April 9 n. 1868 To the Editor of the Free Press : It was my good fortune to be present on the 8th inst. at Kingstree at one of the largest gatherings of the Republicans of Williamsburg that has yet assembled. Mr. S. A. Swails presided at the meeting in a very happy and able manner, and introduced as the first speaker Mr. E. W. M. Mackey of Charleston who in a few brief remarks enjoined upon every voter to do his whole duty in the approaching election. Mr. M's remarks were very well received, and he was succeeded by Mr. Sawyer of Charleston who held the attention of the vast audience enchained for over an hour by a lucid, logical and brilliant exposition of the complete power of Congress over the whole subject of reconstruction, closing with an earnest and impassioned appeal to all right thinking men to come forward and join in the glorious work of placing the State where she could resume her proper place in the Union and begin a career of prosperity and civilization without parallel inher history. There was quite an assemblage of the old states-rights pro-slavery element on the out-skirts of the crowd who listened with profound attention and who evidently felt that the speaker told some home truths, which though unwelcome to their ears may yet give them food for inquiry as to whether they are not making a mistake in clinging so tenaciously to their

Hon. B. F. Wittemore, candidate for Congress from this District then took up the argument and explained with great force and clearness many of the provisions of the new Constitution. Mr. Wittemore is a capital stump speaker, and was very effective with his audience. Besides he is on the right side; and if elected to Congress, as he undoubtedly will be, will show that it does not necessarily require a native Carolinian to represent truly and faithfully the interests of South Carolina in that body.

Considerable commotion was produced in the village by the speeches, though there was no disturbance, and the best order prevailed. But after the close of the Republican meeting, Gen. Harllee, once & Rebel Liet. Governor of Sonth Carolina held forth for the cause of Democracy from the Court House steps to a small crowd of sympathizers with those enlightened patriots Vallandingham, Fernando Wood and Andrew Johnson. But be up hill was word. The numbers are on our side, the argument is on our side, humanity is on ourside, and God is on our side.

R. W. E.

FLORENCE, S. C. April 8, 1868. Mr. Editor .- The Republicar s of this place held a larged and enthusiastic meeting last evening. They are alive and awake to the importance of the work which is to be done next week. Every man is up and doing. They were pretty thoroughly aroused before, but a strong, sensible and logical speech made last night by F. A. Sawyer, Esq., of ' your city, has given them renewed courage and determination and you may expect to hear good news from us on the days of election. God speed the right.

EDWARD LUCAS, President. JAMES STEBBENS Secretary.

A correspondent of the Bucks county, Pa., Intelligencer, writing from Germany, gives the following picture of the lower classes in that country. He says: The peasantry of the Continent have any-

thing but an easy life compared with the in-

telligent laboring classes in our own happy country. With us improved machinery lightens the toil of field labor, and tends to elevate the man, while his consciousness of being an integral part of the body politic, gives him an individual improvement which leads to self-improvement. In Europe, on the other hand, agricultural laborers are not much more than serfs of the soil, without education or ordinary intelligence, and without prospect, or apparent desire, to be other than what they are. I have seen them toiling with poorly constructed mattocks or grubbing-hoes chopping up the surface of broad fields, because of the want of a plough or spade. And incredible as it may appear the use of the spade, or of one so constructed as to be of any value, is entirely unknown in many districts, its place being supplied by a sort of heavy hoe. Of course this remark does not apply to England, nor the "green isle," where the spade is the emblem of an Irishman, and efficiently and usefully does he wield it be he where he may. It is by reason of the great number of small landholders, and consequently poor ones, that approved agricultural machinery has not been widely introduced upon the Continent, as it is in England and with us. Yet even in default of this the product of all crops in Germany is greater per 'acre, taking all things in consideration, than in elther England or America. The German peasantry when at their work are dressed in the style of bygone days-the men in knee-breeches, black stockings, wooden shoes, and, if in cold weather, in long black coats reaching to the ground. The women in stiff bodices, skirts falling to the knee, and black stockings, if any, but generally without, and with wooden shoes like the men. They are coarse and earthy in all things, yet are happy in their way, as it is easy to perceive by their love of music and dancing, which they gratify to the fullest on all occasions; assembling in the towns and hamlets with gay, flaunting ribbons, garlands of flowers, branches of trees, anything and everything to make a change from everyday life. We in America do not see the lowest classes among the emigrants from the different countries in Europe, for they, the lower classes, are so ignorant, poor and ambitionless that they remain where they are, vegetate during life, and die only to make room for successors of similar type. I have never seen half the ignorance at home among the new arrivals from Ireland that I have seen in the South-

ern portion of that unfortunate and discon-

tented island, and the German emigrants

in Western Pennsylvania and the Western

States, whom we sometimes hear spoken of

as thick-headed Dutchmen, are philosophers

compared with the masses in central and

Southern Germany.